

## **AWARENESS OF COVID-19 AMONG B. Ed COLLEGE STUDENTS IN CUDDALORE DISTRICT**

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### **Abstract**

*The present study examines to find out the awareness of COVID-19 of B. Ed college students about to their Gender, Locality, Medium of Instruction, and Subject studied. . The investigator adopted normative survey method for the collection of data. The sample consists of 100 boys and girls students of Private B. Ed Colleges with the stream of Mathematics, Science, and Arts. Findings showed that there is a significant difference between rural and urban students in their awareness about COVID-19.*

**Keywords:** *Coronavirus, World Health Organisation, and Awareness*

### **Introduction**

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) appeared in Wuhan, China, at the end of 2019. Since then, it has extended to 200 nations and has been affirmed a worldwide plague by the World Health Organisation (WHO). To date, there are more than 2.3 million positive COVID-19 cases documentation with at least 150,000 deaths internationally. India accounted its first COVID-19 case on January 30, 2020 and numbers began to increase in behind March 2020, ("Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Resource Center," 2020) albeit at a low rate, which may be credited to numerous government policies counting stopping all intercontinental flights and applying a nation-wide lockdown at an early period of the pandemic. By early April 2020, country officials had recognized numerous areas as hotspots of COVID-19 illnesses in the country. India faces the risk of a grave eruption due to deep challenges in working communal distancing and access to water and soap for hand washing, with densely populated urban areas and a extremely mobile inhabitants in some states. The country publicized an initial 3-week lockdown epoch on March 24, now enlarged until May 3, triggering speedy migrations from the cities to rural areas in some parts of the country among rising doubts of rapid spread of diseases. The accompaniments of the original lockdown segment pose additional challenges to the previously distressed population and ensuring severe compliance with communal hostility guidelines.

### **Need for the Study**

COVID-19 is much more than a health crisis. By straining every one of the nations it touches, it has the possible to make overwhelming communal, economic, and political disasters that will leave deep blemishes. As the UN's lead agency on socio-economic

crash and recuperation, UNDP will offer the mechanical guide in the UN's socio-economic revival, supporting the function of the Resident Coordinators, with UN teams functioning as one crosswise all features of the response. Dozens of the world's maximum cities are abandons as people stay inside, either by option or by government order. Across the world, shops, theatres, eateries, and bars are closing. Every day, people are losing jobs and profits, with no way of meaningful when familiarity will return. Small island nations, heavily needy on tourism, have unfilled hotels and deserted seashores. The global Labour association guesstimates that 195 million jobs could be lost. In India, where around 80% of the workforce employees in the relaxed sector and about a third is employed as day-laborers, the lockdown policy may aggravate existing health and economic dissimilarities (The Lancet, 2020). So keep in this mind the investigator the present problem was undertaken

### **Objectives of the Study**

1. To find out where there is any significant difference between male and female B. Ed College students in their COVID-19.
2. To find out where there is any significant difference between rural and urban students in their COVID-19.
3. To find out where there is any significant difference between Tamil and English medium B. Ed College students in their COVID-19.
4. To find out if there is any significant difference among the B. Ed College students studying Mathematics, Science and Arts, courses in their COVID-19.

### **Hypotheses of the Study**

1. There is no significant difference between male and female B. Ed College students in their COVID-19.
2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban students in their COVID-19.
3. There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium B. Ed College students in their COVID-19.
4. There is no significant difference among the B. Ed College students studying Mathematics, Science, and Arts courses in their COVID-19.

### **Delimitation of the Study**

1. The study was limited to 100 B. Ed college students only.
2. The study was limited to Private B. Ed colleges only.
3. The present study was limited to gender, locality, the medium of instruction, and subject studied of the college.
4. The study was a limited district only.

### **Methodology**

A descriptive survey method was adopted for the present study. In this study, the investigator enquires about the COVI-19 of B. Ed College students. Sampling is a very

important part of descriptive research. A sample of 100 B. Ed college students were selected by the random sampling method from the district of Tamil Nadu. The sample consists of boys and girls and Private B. Ed college students.

### Tool Used

COVID-19 Question prepared and developed by R.Ayyappan (2020).

### Statistical Techniques Used

Mean, Standard Deviation, 't' test and ANOVA

### Data Analysis and Interpretation

1. There is no significant difference between male and female B. Ed College students in their COVID-19

**Table 1: Significance of Difference between Boys and Girls B. Ed College Students in their Covid-19**

Gender	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
Boys	34	25.12	1.83	0.17	Not Significant
Girls	66	25.06	1.83		

The above table shows that 't' value for COVID-19 of boys and girls students is 0.17. This 't' value is not significant at the 0.01 level. The study reveals that boys and girls B. Ed College students do not differ significantly in their level of COVID-19. Therefore, the null hypothesis No.1 is accepted. It shows that the boys B. Ed college students are having the more or less the same level of COVID-19.

2. There is no significant difference between rural and urban B. Ed College students in their covid-19.

**Table 2: Significance of the Difference between Rural and Urban B. Ed College Students in their Covid-19**

Locality	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
Rural	72	25.04	1.82	3.35	Significant
Urban	28	21.18	1.84		

The above table shows the 't' value for COVID-19 of rural and urban B.Ed college students is 3.35. This 't' value is significant at the 0.01 level. The study reveals that rural and urban B. Ed college students do differ significantly in their level of COVID-19. Therefore, the null hypothesis No.2 is rejected. It shows that rural B. Ed college students are having less awareness about COVID-19.

3. There is no significant difference between Tamil and English medium B. Ed College students in their COVID-19.

**Table 3: Significance of Difference between Tamil and English Medium B. Ed College Students in their Covid-19**

Medium	N	Mean	Standard Deviation	't' value	Level of Significance
Tamil	66	25.03	1.848	0.38	Not Significant
English	34	25.18	1.800		

The above table shows that 't' value for COVID-19 of Tamil and English medium students is 0.38. This 't' value is not significant at the 0.01 level. The study reveals that Tamil and English medium B. Ed college students do not differ significantly in their level of COVID-19. Therefore, the null hypothesis No.3 is accepted. It shows that the English medium B. Ed college students are having more or less the same level of COVID-19.

4. There is no significant difference among the B. Ed College students studying Mathematics, Science and Arts courses in their COVID-19.

**Table 4: Significance of Difference among B. Ed College Students belonging to Different Subject Studied in their Covid-19**

Source of Variables	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean square	Calculated value	Level of Significance
Between Groups	0.258	2	0.129	0.38	Not Significant
Within Groups	329.102	97	3.393		
Total	329.360	99			

As per the above Table 4, the 'F' ratio is 0.38. This test statistics for judging the significance of difference among the B. Ed college students belonging to Mathematics, Science, and Arts in their levels of covid-19 is found to be insignificant. Hence, the null hypothesis is accepted. Thus, it shows that the subject studied has no significant and meaningful influence in their level of COVID-19 of B. Ed college students.

### Conclusion

The findings suggest that Indians have an adequate level of knowledge on COVID-19 and are usually optimistic in their viewpoint on overcoming the pandemic. Still so, reliable messaging from the government and health establishment enters to assist communal knowledge and understanding of COVID-19. Additionally, some categories of the population may advantage from exact wellbeing education agendas to raise COVID-19 knowledge and improve practices.

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